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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. Buralways To Consumptives, -Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor Cod-liver Oil and Line." Experience has proved it valuable remedy for Consumption. Ashtras. Diphther all diseases of the Throat and Lings. Manufactured of A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists,

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. 

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. London-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. Paris-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

# New-Pork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-England and France have sent an ultimatum to Egypt. \_\_\_\_ There was further debate in the House of Commons yesterday on the Repression bill. = Rewards have been offered for news of there also, the presence of two women dressed Leigh Smith and his crew. = A duel in which both were wounded has taken place between two French officials. \_\_\_\_ The agrarian agitation in the Baltic provinces is increasing.

Congress .- In the Senate the Japanese Indemnity Fund bill was discussed. = In the House the Democrats continued to filibuster over the election cases.

DOMESTIC .- James Fitzgerald, the "bauco steerer" who inveigled Charles Francis Adams into next Governor the power to nominate commiscioners, was passed by both houses of the State Legislature. \_\_\_\_ The steamer Yaquina caught fire at Portland, Ore. = A carpenter was killed and two others were injured by the fall of a scaffold at Chicago. The Presbyterian General Assembly considered the reports of committees. —— By the fall of an elevator at Newburg. N. Y., one man was killed and two were seriously injured. === The mill owners at Pittsburg decided to resist any advance in the schedule rates. === The ticket nominated by the Pennsylvania Independents is acknowledged to be

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - General Curtis was con-= J. F. Loubat was expelled from the Union Club. = The death of Dr. Upham, of Yonkers, men are willing to work in place of muners who was found to be due to disease. = William C. Hall, the fugitive clerk of Newark, was arrested in Toronto. = The Continental Life Insurance Building was sold. - One man was killed and two were fatally injured at the tunnel at Union Hill, N. J. — The American Baptist Home Missionary Society held its second day's session. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.91 cents. Stocks were feverish, unsettled and lower, and closed irregular with some recoveries.

. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer and partly cloudy or fair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 58°; lowest, 51°; average, 53180.

The pleasant weather took a cold again yesterday, and the result was a relapse into November dreariness. The change is worthy of note for its cause. The Signal Service officers attribute it to the great number of icebergs now floating off the coast. Now let us know why these icebergs are so numerous this year. and how it happens that our weather which comes from the west can be affected by bodies lying so far to the east.

It is hard to see why the parish priest at Milford, Massachusetts, has announced that he will not permit the Grand Army of the Republic to enter the Roman Catholic burying ground on Decoration Day. Respectful tributes from non-Catholics to those soldiers who died in the faith and were buried in consecrated ground ought to be grateful even to the strictest churchmen. No objection has ever been made to Decoration Day ceremonies in the large Roman Catholic cemeteries around New-York. The Milford parish priest can hardly be called a liberal Catholic.

The unsavory mess at the Union Club was thrust under the nostrils of the unoffending to subject them to want, because a body of men public. The public verdict, thus solicited, seems to be that it was hard to tell which of the members, diligently engaged by letter, circular and word of mouth in blackguarding the other was the greater pro-The club itself appears to have taken expert testimony on the subject, resulting in the conclusion that Loubat is to be expelled and Turnbull merely censured. The moral of the discrimination would seem to direct? Every man in this land owes a duty be that a fighting blackguard is the worse kind. Or, perhaps there isn't any moral.

The slight fall in the price of gas stocks within the last few weeks may be due, in a measure, to renewed agitation in regard to the electric light system. But that agitation can disorder, and serious harm to the industry of hardly be based upon any marked financial | the land f success of the electric companies lighting private or business houses in this country. Much than here. It is noticed that in a few of the shops, and at some places of public resort in this city, electricity has been abandoned. Gas can be put to many more uses than illumination. It is even now widely employed as fuel. If electricity should come to be commonly used for lighting purposes, the field of operations for the gas companies will still be wide enough to give them ample profits on their invest- worst men invariably are most inclined to a

ments. There is plenty of room for both gas and electricity in a large city like New-York.

The outside prosecution of General Curtis has seemed very much in earnest, and the trial has resulted in a conviction on two counts. In spite of this seemingly serious outcome it is hard to divest the case of a bouffe aspect,-especially while the proceedings occur under an Administration whose head has notoriously been a hundredfold worse sinner in the same way. When Chester A. Arthur, late Collector of the Port of New-York, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is brought before the same Court, we shall begin to have hopes for the future impartial enforcement of the law. The present verdict is hardly enough, of itself, to warrant hasty rejoicings over the arrival of the Civil Service millennium.

It may turn out that by their filibustering the Democrats in the House have brought down upon their heads more trouble than they expected. The Republican leaders, it is stated, think of finishing all the contested election cases now that a quorum of the House has been obtained. This would delay the consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, but the honest composition of the House and the purity of elections are more important than any other public business. The flimsy basis on which the Democrats rest their allegations of forgery in the present South Carolina contested election case was well shown yesterday. Another affidavit, which contained allegations that Colonel Mackey had forged testimony in his interest, and which Mr. Dibble asserted had not been duly considered by the Elections Committee, proves to be a rank forgery, not redeemed by a bit of cleverness. The negro whose signature the paper bears can neither read nor write. Only men who are stupid enough to think that the country will not resent filibustering in the interest of ballot-box stuffing and election frauds would be stupid enough to try to bolster up their case and defend their course of obstruc tion with such worthless evidence as this.

The counsel for the prosecution in the murder trial at New-Haven were at best only able to make it appear that James Malley was in the company of Jennie Cramer at Savin Rock as late as six or eight hours before she was found dead. This did not seem to fasten her death upon him, except by a most liberal inference, and the probable doubts of the jurymen as to the guilt of the prisoners must be considerably strengthened by the testimony offered by the defence during the last two days. It appears that a young woman, accompanied by another woman and two men, was at Savin Rock on Friday night, and was mistaken for Jennie Cramer. She was dressed like her. Now, if Jennie Cramer had been alike would have attracted some attention. This woman says that she used the same language attributed to the girl who is dead and was open to criticism for similar indiscretions of conduct. The prosecution has thus received a hard blow. The lawyers for the defence now have a strong case and they will hardly be foolish enough to call to the witness stand the accused persons and the members of the Malley family who told such palpable and unnecessary falsehoods on the previous examinations. Those witnesses did their cause much hurt then, and they could easily do more now.

THE TYRANNY OF TRADES UNIONS. The labor disease is spreading. All the tanners at Chicago have caught it, and have stopped work. Industry and business are in a critical position at best, and the trades unions threaten to bring terrible disasters upon labor. Bloodshed is already feared. At Cleveland striking moulders assaulted and fired upon non-union men. Threats of violence and an attempt to burn buildings, by striking brickrefuse. It is the old story. Trades Unions make demands and order strikes with no regard to the state of the labor market. Then men find others at work in their places, get angry, and resort to threats and violence. Everywhere trades unions are found at the bottom of the trouble. At all points, men who would gladly work, having families which they wish to support, are virtually compelled to strike with the rest. A despotism is set up which in a free country cannot be tolerated. Associations of laborers for mutual aid and defeace are not necessarily and ought never to be hostile to the rights or best interests of lahor. But what can be said for the system of trades-unionism as it actually exists? At this time, when many thousand men are ordered to stop work, to take the bread from the mouths of wives and children, to demand increased pay from employers whose business is greatly depressed already, and to enter upon the path which, in this as well as other lands, has been marked by so much of suffering, brutality, violence and bloodshed, it seems right to ask them a few questions, which ought to be seriously and dis-

passionately considered. 1. What right has a Trades Union to control a man's labor ? In this country labor ought to be free. Every workman ought to be absolutely free to decide for himself whether he wishes to work or to stop. But the unions deny the right to work of those who are not members, and assume to dictate to those who are members whether they shall work or not. By what right? Is it answered that the member has voluntarily given to the association that control over his actions? That only puts the question back one step. What right had he to part with his freedom? Does he not owe sacred duties to his wife, his children and others dependent upon him? Has he any right who have different interests and duties so direct? The wife may be lying in sickness; has he any right to quit the work necessary for her care because a majority who have no such duty wish to quit? The education and the future lives of children may depend upon the steady employment of the father; has he any right to bind himself to consign them to ignorance and want whenever a majority may so to his country. He is bound to promote its peace and order, to support its laws, to seek the prosperity of its industry. Has any man a right to say that whenever others vote to strike he will join, though he may know that it will lead to some violence, some crime, much

II. What have Trades Unions done for labor? They have put the most industrious more is doing by the companies in England and thrifty at the mercy of the turbulent, reckless and shiftless. There are some workmen who waste money in drink or lust, some who would never save anything if their wages were doubled, some who care nothing for home and the Dominion. If side issues are made promifamily ties. These men have the power to turn the scale, for or against a strike, in almost every trades union whenever there is a difference of opinion. The worst workmen and the | Certainly the Government has at its command

contest. Every tober and industrious man knows that such men continually insist upon acting against his judgment and sense of duty, and frequently prevail. By such men labor is forced into frequent needless contests with employers, and the sense of common interest is destroyed. By such men labor is demoralized; through the unions they make it no longer necessary to do good work in order to secure good pay and steady employment. Thus labor steadily deteriorates in character and value, so that employers can no longer afford to pay as much for it. Is it not strange that the best workmen will thus bind themselves to suffer for the shirking and shiftlessness of the worst ?

1II. What do Trades Unions do for the boys ? Years ago the sturdy American mechanic took pride in having his sons thoroughly trained for useful occupations. Apprentices were wanted, and decent workmen never objected. But the unions strive desperately to prevent the thorough training of a sufficient number of young men to supply the future demand in every trade. With a shameful selfishness, as if a father should insist on starving his son in order to eat more himself, these unions shut out American boys by the thousand from proper training for labor. The half-trained or untrained workers who come from Europe in armies the unions cannot shut out without breaking down altogether, and so it comes to pass that they deprive sons of Americans of opportunities to labor in order to give more work and higher wages to immigrants. The American boys are driven to "live by their wits," or go to the bad, while the least worthy class of immigrants swarm into the trades unions and seize despotic power there over the labor and lives of better men than themselves.

IV. Is not the end always crime? There are desperate and bad men in every secret league. The fierce excitement of combat tends to push even the best men to extremes, but those who are not the best, those who fill themselves with liquor and give the rein to brutal passions, go to extremes whenever their cause seems likely to fail. In every land the path of the trades unions has been ever marked by crime and bloodshed. Laborers of the better class do not approve these deeds, but what right have they to take part in a struggle which almost invariably leads to law-breaking by some of their associates? Has a decent citizen any right to league himself in an undertaking that is sure to excite the fiercest passion, with men whose excited passions he well knows will have no respect for law, for public order, for rights of property, or even for human life? The workman who consents to act with a trades union of which some such men are members-does he not make himself responsible for the crimes which they are well-nigh certain to commit?

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The general elections in the Dominion of Canada have been ordered with precipitate haste. The Governor-General in proroguing Parliament last week announed that an appeal to the country would be made at an early day, but as the summer is a busy time for the farmers it was generally supposed that the elections would be deferred until the autumn. The Government was not disposed to give the constituencies too much leisure for political reflection. It has adroitly named the earliest days that could be be chosen for nominations and polling, the 13th and 20th of June, and in this way has concentrated public discussion. The canvass has already opened with unwonted animation. A large number of candidates have been nominated by the district conventions, the press bristles with partisan apneals and denunciations, and a month of acrimonious debate and active campaign work will test the resources and capacity of Dominion politicians. The general result will be watched with keen interest from this side of the border, not merely because it will be likely to prove a well-fought contest, but because the main pivot on which electoral controversy will turn is tariff legislation.

revision of popular judgment in regard to economic policy. The Conservatives with Sir John A. Macdonald at their head entered upon office under direct pledges to their constituencies to substitute a moderately high tariff for free trade, and to premote in general all schemes of national development. These pledges have been kept. The tariff schedules were introduced during the first session, and the Government has shown remarkable vigor and persistence in upholding its policy, in fostering railway and commercial projects, and in giving a new direction to industrial impulses. On the results of this policy of national development the constituencies will now be called upon to render judgment. If they reelect a Conservative Parliament, they will express their willingness to sustain a policy which has organized the industries and added enormously to the wealth of the United States. If they do this it will be a conspicuous triumph for American economic theories.

Yet we are forced to admit that protection is tested in the Dominion under great disadvantages. The Provinces which make up the Dominion are most unfortunately placed. They are not closely united so as to form a homogeneous industrial State, but as has been fancifully said by one of their own statesmen, are linked together, end to end, like the sections of a fishing-rod. The coal which is protected in Nova Scotia is carried by a long and circuitous line of railway before it can be delivered to the centre of population in Ontario; and the people of the Maritime Provinces have similar tolls to pay before they can use the breadstuffs which are protected in Upper Canada. Manufactures which are promoting one of the highest aims of civilization-the diversification of human labor-have to be transported over long lines of communication before they can be distributed. With its centres of population so widely scattered, the Dominion is a country where the policy of protection is subjected to the most critical tests. If, therefore, the constituencies pronounce in

its favor, the result will be very significant. We perceive, however, that the leader of the Opposition is not disposed to challenge outright the economic policy of the Government. In addressing his constituents on Friday night, he remarked that while he considered a protective tariff unwise and based on fallacies, he would not propose to interfere violently with the existing system, which met the wishes of the people as expressed in 1878. He was bound to respect that judgment and must leave the system " to disclose its own inherent weakness." It was evidently his purpose to shift the grounds of electoral controversy and to arraign the Government for acts of railway jobbery, for political sharp practice in passing a gerrymandering bill and in setting aside the Ontario boundary award, and for encroaching upon the rights of the Provinces-rights that are nowhere more jealously guarded than in nent in the canvass, the Opposition must be convinced that the constituencies are tolerably well pleased with the results of protection.

prosperity since the last general election.

WHY THE ELECTION CASES ARE CON-TESTED.

"All the newspapers are against us," la-

ments a Democratic member of the House. It is true. The fact that a few organs, which are not newspapers, defend the resort to filibustering in order to steal a vote in the House and rob a constituency of representation a little longer, does not matter. The newsbecause the people are indignant at it. To of representation and care for the welfare of the country, it has seemed an infamous outto stop public business in order to prevent the Democrats do not dare to discuss. Moved by a consciousness that such a course would be almost universally condemned, several Democrats have been trying to present excuses for it. But the excuses, when confronted with the clear and convincing statement of Mr. Calkins, leave the Democrats in a worse predicament than before. Some of them now declare that they will filibuster no onger if the Elections Committee will only examine the evidence as to alteration of testimony, though that committee has already examined that point and decided that the charge was unsupported. People who set up so flimsy

a pretext for revolutionary behavior confess

that they have none that is worth offering. It is desirable just at this point to go back to the real cause of the struggle. All the ranting and the false accusations with which the Democrats seek to divert attention from the main object and essential nature of the struggle to its details will fail with the people, and ought to fail. For it was well known before the Democrats decided to resist action on the contested election cases at this session why they were almost compelled to take that course. The Southern end of the party had openly issued its ultimatum. Unless the results of socalled elections at the South were sustained, at least until after the elections of this fall, tissue ballots, rifle clubs and forged returns would cease to make the South solid. This declaration was made less as a threat than as a warning. It was plainly shown that success in fraud would be made impossible if it should become known at the South before the fall elections that past frauds had been exposed, condemned by Congress, defeated and deprived of effect. Independents would then take courage. Colored voters would see that it was not a waste of time to cast their ballots. The demand for a free ballot and an honest count would be made with such force that it would become impossible to maintain Democratic supremacy in many districts,

The Democrats in Congress saw that this was all true. They saw that they had no chance of getting a majority in the next House, or of electing the next President, except by continued success in robbing the people of their rights. Honest elections at the South would make absolutely certain the defeat, and probably would bring about the disintegration, of the Democratic party. Because this was sure, extraordinary devices have been resorted to, ever since the session began, to delay action on contested cases. The records of the House and of the committee are full of evidence that this policy has been pursued with great care throughout the session. Measures which the Democrats did not wish to discuss and never intended to support have been urged forward by them for the express purpose of putting off election cases until so late in the session that action on them might be defeated by filibustering. Demands have been made for the taking of useless evidence that would cause much delay, merely because it would cause delay. Week after week, ever since independent movements began to show strength, newseffect serving notice that it would be fatal to permit another decision like that in the Chalmers case. In the face of all this, the Democrats pretend that they are filibustering in the Dibble case only because there are special reasons in that case for preventing its consid-

The country knows that this prefence is false. It was informed before the struggle began that the Democrats in caucus had decided that it was a party necessity to prevent action on Southern contested seats. Some Democratic journals, being sick of seeing the party ridden to death by its swindlers and law-breakers at the South, openly denounced this decision, but to no purpose. The dishonest and disreputable position which they warned the party not to take it has now taken. And it only adds to the disgrace of that position by telling falsehoods about the motive.

MR. HEWITT AS AN OBSTRUCTIONIST. The natural defence for the obstructive policy of the Democrats in the House is that it is the only way by which they can defeat a great injustice: that they must necessarily resort to the methods they are employing in order to prevent a bratal and tyrannical majority from overriding the rights of the minority and trampling on the law. Mr. Hewitt makes a very plausible statement of it. Indeed, they have shown great wisdom in putting him forward as the defender of their position, since he, by virtue of having taken in one or two cases a comparatively non-partisan and independent view, has gained something of a reputation for impartiality. Mr. Hewitt's argument-which, in the absence of any opportunity for making it in the House, through the filibustering tactics of his associates, he has permitted to be drawn out of him in an interview-is that the Elections Committee has not given a full hearing to Mr. Dibble, who now holds the seat by fraud, and that it would establish a very mischievous and dangerous precedent if the majority were permitted to bring to the attention of the House a case that had been only half heard, and in which the rights of the minority representative had been overridden. He asserts, in the first instance-and it can only be assertion, because the obstructionists will not permit the case to go further-that it can be proved that the testimony has been tampered with. In the second place, he says, the committee would not permit proof of this fact to be offered; and in the third place, he says that it would be a dangerous precedent to permit a case to be reported by a committee upon such a suppression of evidence. Mr. Hewitt assumes. He does nothing else

but assume. Even if the facts accorded with his assertions, the House has no evidence of it. Mr. Hewitt's own knowledge of it is not officially derived. Here is a committee report upon which the House is no further informed than that it has been regularly reached and embedies certain conclusions. The present parliamentary struggle is not upon the question whether the committee's conclusions are just, whether it has admitted all the testimony, or whether it has been guilty of prejudging the an elastic surplus of revenue, and this is not | whole case. It is upon the question whether a | Kirke " Company, who died Thursday afternoon in

the only encouraging sign. The Provinces committee of the House shall be permitted to circumstances attendant upon the hearing acted upon. If Mr. Hewitt's information is correct, and there has been a suppression of evidence or a tampering with testimony, the House has no official knowledge of it, any more than Mr. Hewitt. The minority of the committee make a bald assertion. The minority of the House accept it as true, and put themselves upon the position that without further hearing or argument the House must accept the assertion of the minority that the majority of the committee papers of the country denounce that course have been guilty of gross partisanship and injustice, and thereon order a rehearing. This plain and honest people, who value the right | is Mr. Hewitt's idea of the rights of a minority. The minority have rights, to be sure; but is it one of them to demand that the House refuse to rage that members have voted, day after day, listen to the report of a majority of one of its own committees and condemn that committee consideration of a contested case which the unheard? Have the majority no rights as well?

> Mr. Hewitt is one of the wisest of partisans; but all the same a partisan. When there seems to be but little at stake and it can well be afforded, he assumes, as in the Lynch-Chalmers case, an appearance of independence and nonpartisanship. For the moment he loses credit with the extreme members of the party. He can well afford it. For a little later, when an emergency arises, he has a strange capacity for dropping into partisanship deep as ever plummet sounded and reinforcing himself with the strength derived from his recent exhibition of impartiality. He has done it in the present instance. He makes it appear that in this particular case he deems it necessary to unite with the obstructionists of his party in order to defeat some great injustice or some very dangerous precedent. It may all be answered in a single word. All that the majority of the House ask-all that the minority are striving to defeat, is simply a hearing. The only thing the majority ask at this time is that the Democrats in the House permit the case to be

The strange things that some people have seen, or profess to have seen, in the heavens would fill a long catalogue. The latest observation which must be added to the list is that of a large and peculiar cloud seen by Mr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, on the border of one of the great plains in the moon. Such a cloud would indicate the presence of an extensive atmosphere and considerable moisture in the moon, while the general opinion of the scientific world is that on the lunar surface there is neither water nor air. The "red spot " on Jupiter seems to be a permanent feature of that planet, but Mr. Jackson's cloud, it is tolerably safe to predict, will be looked for in vain next new moon.

It is our impression that the meanest and most stupid newspaper in the United States has hung out its sign as such. Several weeks ago a paper called The Western Eural, published in Chicago, printed in its columns and sent to the agricultural classes of the West an article purporting to be taken from the editorial columns of THE TRIBUNE. This article lampeoned and abused the farmers of the West in language which any newspaper man with an ounce of brains in his head knew at once could never have been used by The Tribune. We spoke of it as a forgery and good-naturedly intimated that The Western Rural had been the victim of a huge typographical mistake. We could not conceive that any newspaper would be base enough to publish such a forgery with full knowledge of its character. It seems that we were mistaken. When confronted by an indignant subscriber with our denial, what does The Western Rural say? The subscriber asked for the date of The Tribune containing the alleged article, and this is the reply he receives: "This is a very proper request to make of us. We do not intend to lumber up our columns with erroneous statements, even against the West in probable, twas well done, because it put an end to the commotions in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for this act, twas well done, because it put an end to the commotions in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for this act, twas well done, because it put an end to the commotions in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for this act, twas well done, because it put an end to the commotions in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for this act, twas well done, because it put an end to the commotions in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for this act, twas well done, because it put an end to the commotions in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for this act, twas well done, because it put an end to the commotions in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for this act, twas well and end to the continuous in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for this act, twas well done, because it put an end to the common in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for this act, twas well done, because it put an end to the common in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for this act, twas well as each by the following extract from "The Common It hat the Profess of Eckendish, when was born in those parts." Cavendish was rewarded for lampeoned and abused the farmers of the West in and have no room for errors. If the article in question did not appear in the columns of THE TRIBUNE we are sorry that it was published in The Rural. But it will not answer to take THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE to our bosoms nevertheless." The Editor then proceeds to denounce THE TRIBUNE as a monopoly paper, and to rehash a lot of stale calumnies on that subject. There can be but one opinion about a performance like this. The Editor has een caught in a lie; he says if it was a lie he is Ex-Senator Thurman's friends in Ohio are sorry he uttered it, but makes no apology or retraction, and proceeds to give circulation to a second lie. A man who will do this will steal or commit any other crime. Indeed, his subsequent conduct forces the conviction that he himself was the author of the forgery which he circulated against THE

### PERSONAL.

Mr. Blaine will, it is reported, cross the Atlantic in July to bring home one of his daughters who is at school in Paris.

Mr. Matthew Arnold was to have been made an LL. D. on the occasion of his delivering the Rede lecture at Cambridge, but the presentation of the degree was postponed on account of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish.

"Afraid?" exclaimed Madame Patti, with charming humility, when asked if she did not fear assassination in Russia, "not a bit of it. The Russians can always get another Czar, but never another Patti!"

Edward Stabler, of Sandy Springs, Md., claims to be the oldest postmaster in the country. He was appointed to the office he now holds by President Jackson, fifty years ago, under the first Postmaster-General who was a Cabinet officer. The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of the American congre

gation in Paris, was heartily welcomed back to that city with his young bride on the first of the present month. A unsical jubilee of greeting was held in the American Chapel, at which Miss Emma Thursby was the principal singer.

Alexandre Dumas recently testified before a commission of authors, to which an infuriated scribbler had Limmoned him, that his adversary had handed him a manuscript to revise, and that he had accordingly revised it to the best of his ability, leaving in it only forty lines of the original.

The Venetian glass mosaic portrait of Abraham Lincoin that hangs in the old Hall of Representatives. Washington, is soon to have by its side a companion portrait of President Garfield, made in the manner, by the same artist, Salviati, of

Warwick Woodlands, Greenwood Lake, N. J., to the memory of Henry William Herbert, better known as "Frank Forrester," whose grave in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, is marked only by a simple slab bearing no other inscription than the word "Infelicissimus."

An appeal has been made by a Scottish religious journal for the relief of Gilbert Burns Begg, t nephew of Robert Burns, now in his eighty-first year, who is an inmate of the Glasgow poor-house. He was formerly a sailor in the Royal Navy, and in his younger years bore a striking resemblance

Alexander H. Stephens attributes the sprain of his ankle, received three weeks ago, to the machinations of destiny. Every momentous event in his career, he declares, has pivoted on the early part of the month of May, and though disclaiming to be superstitious, he always looks for something strange to happen to him at that period.

Mr. Alcott's study at Concord occupies the entire ground floor of the new west wing of his house Immediately above, on the second floor, is Miss Alcott's study. The philosopher's sanctum is carpeted with crimson, and the same rich color appears in the wall-hangings and table-cover. Over the mantel hangs a rare old engraving, "The School of Arts." On the mantel shelf are late photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, given to Mr. Alcott by Mr. Emerson only a few weeks before the death of the latter.

A private dispatch brought intelligence yesterday of the death of Oscar G. Bernard, one of the managers of the Madison Square Theatre "Hazel

San Francisco. Mr. Bernard was ailing when he really seem to have made substantial gains in make a report and have that report with all the left this city, which he did contrary to the advice of his friends. He was well known in connection with Miss Anna E. Dickinson's labors in the lecture field, was her manager when she produced her play "A Crown of Thorns," and negotiated the sale of "An American Girl" to Miss Fanny Davenport. He leaves a wife and one child.

CINCINNATI, May 25 .- Ex-Secretary Blaine and Marshall Jewell met here to-day in a consultation upon business which, Mr. Blaine says, is strictly of

LIVERPOOL, May 25 .- Princess Louise sailed today for Canada on the steamer Sarmatian. She arrived here shortly before 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was taken to the landing stage in the Mayor's State carriage. A large crowd of people witnessed her d eparture, despite a rain-storm.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

Reports from all parts of Georgia and South Carolina show that an enormous ost crop has been made-"The planters," says The Augusta Chronicle, "will be in a better condition next winter than at any time since the war. If they will follow the same plan next year they will be independent."

The people of Geneva have learned that the late Duke of Brunswick's large legacy to their charming city was destined to be a rather doubtful benefit. It was determined that the Duke should have a magnificent monument, and in carrying out this project so much liberality and so little judgment have been shown that the city has had to pay a bill of about 2,000,000 france for a very indifferent memorial.

A singular and rather offensive community inhabit the town of Liberal on the western border of Missouri. The town was founded by a man named Walser, formerly a Union soldier. to took up most of the land in the vicinity and sells only to those who renounce the doctrines of orthodox Christianity. A bitter war is waged against a few Christian families who are charged with obtaining lots under false pretences. The town contains about 300 people and maintains a public hall, a library and a monthly magazine, all dedicated to the propagation of "liberal" ideas. The school children study, in addition to the usual text-books, a "Positive Catechism" and "The Young Liberal's Guide," and every precaution is taken that they shall "not be contaminated with the putrid carcasses of the dead past."

"One of our most popular admirals," says The Continental Times, "and one of the best sailors that ever sailed our seas, was curiously scored off by his own bandmaster on board his own ship the other day at Gib. To a right lordly banquet the Admiral had invited sun-dry foreign naval officers, and during mess one of them asked if the band might play 'Rule Britannia.' Now it seems that this Jingoistle tune had been for some time discontinued on board. However, the courteous Admiral summoned the somewhat stolid-looking bandmaster and asked him if the band could play the national naval hymn. "Rule Britanuia," sir, said the stolid one; 'well p'raps we might him it in the "Reminiscences of England!" The foreign officers preserved a diplomatic reticence, which was kind of them." The incident referred to in a Paris letter in

yesterday's TRIBUNE as the foundation of the fortune of the Cavendish family, is thus described in " A Com pleat History of Suffolk," printed in 1730: "John Cav endish, esq., who kill'd Wat Tyler, the arch-rebel, was born also in this place. He was a servant in attendance upon King Richard II, when Tyler, being in London, was angry with Sir John Newton, Knt., for approaching him with less reverence than he thought was due to him as King of the Rabble. Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, being then with the King, and seeing Tyler's insolence to his Mniesty's servant, could not forbear arresting him, in doing which he wounded the traytor with his dagger, but did not dispatch him; whereupon Mr. Cavendish secured him, and at two or three stabs killed him; which fact enraged the Suffolk rabble the more against the judge, whom since they would not have spared. Nevertheless, as 'tis probab

### POLITICAL NEWS.

The Hon. Charles Durand is the first gentleman to yield to the importanities of his friends and to consent to the use of his name as a candidate for the Democratio nomination to Congress in the New-Haven District. He stipulates, however, that the honor if given to him must come through other than "saloon influences and personal importunity."

the Democratic ticket this year. If elected, they will eminate him for Governor next year, and if elected again his nomination for President in 1884 will be a fore-gone conclusion. It is suspected that this programmo may not appear so nice to Senator Pendleton's friends.

The Republicans of Indiana are taking decided ground at their county conventions in favor of the submission of the prohibitory amendment to the people. No indorsement of prohibition is given, but the demand is made that the people shall have the liberty to decide this question for themselves. The Democrats propose to refuse the people this right.

Ex-Governor Stewart is being vigorously pushed for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 1st Vermont District. His support is not confined to any particular locality, but comes from all parts of the district. Colonel Joyce, who is now serving his fourth term in Congress, will be one of Mr. Stewart's competi-tors for the nomination.

The joy exhibited by the Georgia Bourbons over Mr. Stephens's statement that he will accept a nom-ination for Governor only from the Democratic party shows how much they would have feared him as an Independent candidate. The independents can congratu-late themselves in case Mr. Stephens is nominated that they compelled the Bourbons to take him up and so pre-vented the nomination of an objectionable candidate.

The Connecticut Democrats, it is reported, will make opposition to the temperance laws passed at the last session of the Legislature the main issue in the coming campaign. The Republicans, while not disposed to be put upon the defensive, will not object to meeting this issue, and have no fear of the result of an appeal to the people on the question of controlling the liquor traffic.

The withdrawal of Thomas M. Marshall from the Regular Republican ticket in Pennsylvania has suggested to some Republicans in Washington that the whole ticket be recast. The Pittsburg Commercial Ga-zette, which prints this information in a special dispatch, comments on it as follows: "We doubt the authority of the State Committee to take a man off the ticket, but there should be no hesitancy about any man going off with his own consent if in the judgment of the committee he should not be on."

The Bourbons of South Carolina find it a difficult task to get the white voters to comply with the terms of the new registration law in that State. The law was passed in the interest of the Democrats and as a new obstacle to the colored veters. The latter, however, are the readlest to comply with its terms, as will be seen from the following from The Charleston News and Courier:
"The negroes register without reluctance. They throng around the registration places and will wait there for hours rather than lose the opportunity to secure their right to vote."

# PUBLIC OPINION.

RELIEF FOR ANTI-BLAINE ORGANS.

The Journal is by no means a Blaine organ, but to prevent the trop times, an excellent Republican paper, from being further deceived by the stories of Democratic papers relative to Mr. Blaine, we would state that we know that the statement that 150 proment Republicans have refused to sign the Binine petitions when presented is a pure fabrication. RELIEF FOR ANTI-BLAINE ORGANS.

AN ACCURATE VIEW OF MR. STEPHENS.

From The Springfield Republican (Ind.)

Alexander H. Stephens's fine distinctions have been the ruin of him, and now he says that would be meant by saying that he would obey the call of the people of Georgia was that he would take a Gubernatorial nomination from the old Democratic party. Stephens's statue, if he ever has one, ought to represent aim with his hand on the plough looking back. That was his attitude in 1861 and seems to be to-day.

## THE INDEPENDENT CONVENTION.

AN EARNEST ASSEMBLY AND A STRONG TICKET. AN EARNEST ASSEMBLY AND A STRONG TICKET. From The Philadelphia Press, Lep.;

Whether Republicans accept the action of the Independent Republicans accept the action of the Independent Republican Convention or not, its camesiness, force and significance must be fully recognized. Such a body, animated by such a spirit, speaking for such a scattlinent behind it, has a deep meaning and may have great consequences. When such men as John I. Mitcheil, John Stewart, William McMichael, Philip C. Garrett and others like them stand together in a common political cause, its Republican impulse cannot be challenged. And when they feel impelled, in defence of their Republican principles, to strike outside of the Regular Republican action, it is the evidence and the effect of undemable abuses in Republican management. The candidates of the Convention illustrate its spirit and